

A STUDY ON ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN ENHANCING ENTREPRENEURSHIP BY ESTABLISHING SMEs AND START-UPS

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The literature existing on entrepreneurship implicitly assumes that entrepreneurship and government and economic growth are positively related with each other and there is a positive correlation among them. However, few studies, whether theoretical or empirical, analyze such relation in an explicit manner. This paper aims to study the entrepreneurship notion and the barriers of entrepreneurship and mainly the role of government in enhancing entrepreneurship in the society.

Key words:

**Entrepreneurship,
Government,
Small and Medium
Sized Enterprises
(SMEs).**

JEL Classification: A13, E61, I28, J78, L26, H11.

1. Introduction

Entrepreneurship is of primary interest for organization studies because it does not take the existence of organizations for granted but allows for the study and explanation of how organizations come into existence, either as individual new firms or as new industries. It also emphasizes that organizations always need to develop new products and services and innovate in order to perpetuate their existence. To describe the significance of the concept of entrepreneurship for organization studies, it is important to indicate that entrepreneurship has developed into an academic field in and of itself, as Scott Shane and Sankaran Venkataraman suggest, implying that entrepreneurship studies and organization studies share an interface with organizational emergence at its core. Entrepreneurship is thus both related to both small and medium-sized firms, since new venture creation focuses on how young and (for that reason) smaller firms are started up, develop, and grow, as well as to organizational change and innovation processes of larger and more established organizations. Entrepreneurship thus

brings creativity and newness under the attention of organization studies. The focus on newness and innovation, for the most part, goes back to Joseph Schumpeter who defined entrepreneurship as the creation of new combinations in the form of new goods and services, new methods of production, new markets, new sources of supply, and new organization of the industry. For Schumpeter, creative destruction is central, since entrepreneurship both overwrites current products, services, and markets and develops new ones. For instance, the mobile phone replaced the practice of wired phoning and reorganized the sector of telecommunication (Steyaert, 2007). This paper first studies the notion of entrepreneurship and its importance in the society; it also gives example of entrepreneurship in the society and entrepreneurship barriers in the society, Government's role in developing education and training for entrepreneurship, SMEs conditions in Mexico, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland and also Government's role in entrepreneurship and subsection parts of what the Government should do for enhancing entrepreneurship.

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2. Entrepreneurship

Within the field of entrepreneurship studies, it is debated whether the creation of new combinations requires the creation of a new organization or if it is also made possible through innovation in existing organization. William Gartner sees entrepreneurship as the study of the creation of organizations or so-called new venture creation. He conceives entrepreneurship as organizational emergence and hence shifts the focus from the individual entrepreneur to the more complex process of how organizations are created through the interplay of four perspectives: characteristics of the individuals who start the venture, the organization that they create, the environment surrounding the new venture, and the process by which the new venture is started. Historically, entrepreneurship has been reduced to characteristics of the entrepreneurs, trying to identify personality features and cognitive abilities to distinguish entrepreneurs from other people, such as managers. However, there is no empirical support that can identify such discriminating personality characteristics or cognitive styles. Gartner therefore suggests studying the behaviors and activities that lead to the creation of a new organization (Steyaert, 2007).

Shane and Venkataraman refocus entrepreneurship beyond the creation of new organizations as they emphasize opportunity recognition and exploitation and as they leave it open whether opportunities are exploited through creating a new venture or through changing an existing organization. Entrepreneurship is seen as an activity that involves the discovery, evaluation, and exploitation of opportunities to introduce new goods, services, and ways of organizing, as well as new markets, processes, and raw materials through organizing efforts that previously had not existed. Simultaneously, the focus on individuals and their actions is reintroduced as entrepreneurship becomes explained through the nexus of enterprising individuals and valuable opportunities (Steyaert, 2007).

However, the meeting between entrepreneurial behavior and organizational behavior has not always been self-evident. Historically, scholars from organization studies have shown little interest in the process of entrepreneurship and new venture creation, as they focused mostly on mature organizations and cross sectional designs. This prompted entrepreneurship scholars to claim that most theories of organization are not valid for the context of start-ups and that entrepreneurship needed its own theory of organization. More and more, it has become clear that understanding the entrepreneurial process is a quintessence for developing organizational concepts and for theorizing organizational processes (Steyaert, 2007).

Entrepreneurship has contributed considerably to the understanding of organizations with regard to how such central organizational notions as culture, structure, and strat-

egy have been conceptualized. Both Andrew Pettigrew and Edgar Schein have studied entrepreneurial organizations to understand the creation of organizational cultures. Schein documented how the values and practices of entrepreneurs and their close collaborators became constitutive for the values and practices of the overall organizational culture, while Pettigrew developed a longitudinal procession analysis of culture through studying the birth and development of a private boarding school. With regard to the concept of structure, Henry Mintzberg has for his structural theory of configurations used the context of smaller and innovative organizations to understand how the so-called simple structure and adhocracy emerge. Simple structure was held to represent the traditional hierarchical structure of a small firm with one boss, a few line managers, and a broad group of employees, while new structural forms—such as adhocracies—represent more fluid and less hierarchical networks of collaboration through ad hoc project groups. Furthermore, Mintzberg studied entrepreneurial and innovative organizations to look at strategy formation and to transform the idea of strategy as something planned into the concept of strategy as emerging (Steyaert, 2007).

Besides the development of central organizational concepts, the focus on entrepreneurship has contributed especially to the understanding of organizational processes. First, the models that address the so-called growing pains of young organizations as they become bigger have been captured in stage models—life-cycle models and models of organizational development. For instance, Greiner describes different cycles of growth that young companies have to cope with during different crises and moments of evolution and revolution. Secondly, evolutionary approaches to process do not focus on the stages of development of a single organization but study how organizations are founded and disbanded by following the movements of populations of organizations and how certain organizations—through processes of selection—survive while others disappear from the organizational landscape. Thirdly, interpretive and social constructionist approaches to process have rephrased the entrepreneurial process as “entrepreneurizing” and contributed to what Karl Weick has called organizing by focusing on how variation is enacted and comes into play. New venture creation is seen here as a process of sense making whereby new ideas and possibilities become enacted, selected, and legitimated until they become accepted by potential users. Entrepreneurship is hence about seeing a crack or a flaw in the prevailing social construction of reality and interpreting it as an opportunity to actualize new ideas of what the world could and should look like (Steyaert, 2007).

The concept of entrepreneurship focuses on the ongoing construction of reality, which is negotiated through connecting the discourses of several participants into a common process of sense making. Rene Bouwen and Chris Steyaert use the concept of texture to explain that entre-

preneurship consists of interweaving evolving tasks and organizational roles that become tried out, practiced, made sense of, and negotiated within the entrepreneurial team and the expanding group of actors. Texture refers to a quasi-stable and provisional collective frame of discourses and practices that guide and enact the interaction processes. These interaction processes often consist of improvisation and bricolage, as Ted Baker has pointed out. Entrepreneurs work with improvised practices and designs and create something from nothing by constructing their own resources from what is at hand. A fourth and related approach focuses on the narrative processes that construct reality and the role of stories used for self-presentation, legitimating, and sense making. Narrative is seen as ontological, as life itself is storied. As an ontological condition of social life, a narrative perspective of entrepreneurship claims that new organizations become constructed through myriad stories that perpetually repeat, contradict, and extend each other. Entrepreneurship is a process of storytelling through which people become implied in an ongoing employment where actors and networks become connected and disconnected. Stories are not individual expressions of entrepreneurs but are shot through with public narratives of what entrepreneurs do and don't do, and with cultural narratives of what it means to take risks or what it means to fail a business. In that sense, a narrative perspective conceives the entrepreneurial process in relationship to the construction of time, legitimacy, morality, and everyday survival. The question of which cultural or public narratives or discourses are drawn on is related to the issue of power, as focused on in critical (discursive) perspectives, which the next section addresses (Steyaert, 2007).

3. The Importance of Entrepreneurship in the Society

The entrepreneurial process is started by sensing that certain practices form an anomaly and can thus be done differently. It is crucial how one can hold onto this anomaly and reveal how the commonsense way of acting somehow fails and is doomed to perish as a new practice is slowly developed and becomes visible. For instance, digital technology has quickly rendered the taping of sound and images on music and video cassettes obsolete. This anomaly that drives the entrepreneurial process forms a historical possibility that, once recognized through a new shared practice, will be practiced by most people in roughly the same way. In the example of the cell phone, the idea of wireless phoning was at first unbelievable but very quickly, people saw the advantages of this artifact and even further developed it by practicing, for instance, a text-messaging culture. Now some people no longer have a fixed ("landline") phone connection at home, or in the city of Nokia there is no longer the possibility to install a fixed connection (Steyaert, 2007).

As entrepreneurship is more and more connected to everyday life and practices, it is clear that entrepreneurship and

entrepreneurs become less exclusive and can be observed in less obvious contexts than one normally expects. This pervasiveness, however, differs from the increasing homogeneity pinpointed by the critique of entrepreneurial selves, since it is assumed that entrepreneurship—as it changes significantly people's forms and styles of living—is continuously questioning and bringing variations to how life is organized. Ultimately, when entrepreneurs give form to the future face of society and when it is the task of entrepreneurship to create from the society people have to live in, the society people want to live in, as Saras Sarasvathy has noted, entrepreneurship brings multiplicity and creativity to the organizing of society (Steyaert, 2007).

However, how exactly the dreams and dangers of entrepreneurship can be understood remains a future challenge. Entrepreneurship is a contested and hybrid phenomenon that is simultaneously bestowed with the hope for regional development, for battling poverty or for ecological sustainability, and the fear that it will reduce society and all people into a bunch of egoistic self-maximizers. There is thus a need to develop an approach that integrates a critical and affirmative perspective into one procession understanding of entrepreneurship, which is especially pressing as the critical perspective on entrepreneurship being imported from organization studies and social sciences still stays at the margins of the field. As the world becomes more and more globalized, networked, and virtualized, the idea of entrepreneurship as a process of concretion whereby the new products, services, and combinations (that Schumpeter pointed at) will themselves become more ephemeral and constantly in the making as users in particular take part in the shaping of the form and the use of the new artifact. This tendency holds, once again, an enormous potential to support the theorizing of organizing that has been radicalized by ontology of "becoming" into a process of flux, and to emphasize that notions of creativity and invention are primary concepts to understand the unfolding of newness. This process of creation—which considers creation not as subject to the individual creator but as forming a collective assemblage—implies uncertainty, open-endedness, and risk, and it is that which creates the double sidedness of entrepreneurship, its promise and its danger, and which urges more than ever a critical, yet affirmative understanding of entrepreneurship (Steyaert, 2007).

In order to fulfil these requirements, money as the raw material of transactions can be considered likewise.

4. Example of Entrepreneurship in the Society

In the example of the mobile phone, it is clear that the mobile phone is not just a new form of phoning or that it has merely reshaped the telecommunication sector, but it has fundamentally changed people's practices of communicating; the experience of time, distance, and reach ability; and how people experience the relationship between their body and objects. While people used to "go" to the

phone, they now always carry a phone with them, allowing them to send at any time a text message or to check email, and possibly interrupting (their participation in) a local meeting to give priority to a virtual interaction. In this vein, Charles Spinoza, Fernando Flores, and Hubert L. Dreyfus consider entrepreneurship to be a form of history making, as entrepreneurs are sensitive to how the problem they sense has its roots in people's pervasive way of living and in people's lifestyle. The changes brought about in the entrepreneurial process are changes of historical magnitude because they change the way people see and understand things in the relevant domain (New York, 2007).

5. Entrepreneurship Barriers in the Society

In many transition countries, where the pace of reform has been slow, the legal framework is still the main barrier for the development of small business and entrepreneurship. Creating an adequate legal framework involves laws relating to property, bankruptcy, contracts, commercial activities and taxes, but it also involves developing an institutional framework with the capacity to implement these laws, which has major implications for staffing. In practice, and referring again to the Belarusian context, this requires the establishment of specialized economic courts; a private legal profession and effective enforcement mechanisms, which are still lacking for the most part, which goes hand in hand with a typical lack of adequate personnel in government administration. The reasons include low public sector salaries, combined with a lack of education and training opportunities. All this prevents the proper implementation of new laws and regulations, with negative implications for the business environment and organizations. In addition, frequent changes in tax regulations and other commercial laws, which are characteristics of the early years of transition, require a constant adjustment of knowledge by small business managers as well as by those in government administration. Other problems include a rather uncertain attitude, or even arbitrariness, on the part of public officials regarding law enforcement, which is not helped by a typical lack of specificity in the drafting of laws.

Fundamentally, these institutional deficiencies reflect a lack of political commitment to facilitate private enterprise development. Belarus, under President Lukashenka, may be one of the worst examples, but the issues exist to varying degrees in most of the other former Soviet republics. Political considerations with respect to the enforcement of laws can aggravate the situation, resulting in the fostering of 'old' networks between former state-owned firms and government, as also happened in the early stages of transition in those former transition countries, which joined the EU in 2004 (for Hungary cf. Voszka, 1991, 1994). In some transition countries these networks seem to be one of the major problems (cf. Kuznetsov, 1997), which impede the establishment of independent juridical institutions and the impartial enforcement of a le-

gal framework required for market economies. Another major barrier to small business development in transition countries, where market reform has remained slow is the financial infrastructure (Welter, 1997; Zecchini, 1997). While stock exchanges developed quickly in the more advanced transition countries, in most former Soviet republics, national risk capital markets are virtually nonexistent and the banking system is still highly inadequate (Zecchini, 1997; Frydman, Murphy, & Rapaczynski, 1998). Banks under central planning were mere accounting agencies without an active role in the financial transactions of households or enterprises. In less advanced transition economies, the majority of banks still experience difficulties in mastering the task of guiding savings towards capital investment in private enterprises, especially small businesses. The extension of credits to small businesses has also been hampered by the fact that newly created or privatized banks often face liquidity constraints, resulting from insufficient equity capital provision, inherited liabilities from the central planning era and/or from massive repayment delays. In addition, banks have typically followed a conservative strategy with respect to the financing of private enterprises. As a consequence, most banks in less advanced transition countries, such as Ukraine and Belarus, lack the willingness to finance small businesses, reinforced by a lack of expertise and know-how with this new clientele, as well as a shortage of collateral on the side of the enterprises. In these circumstances, informal institutions and practices may compensate for some of the deficiencies in formal market institutions, although not without implications for the types of strategies adopted by entrepreneurs to set up and develop businesses (Peng, 2000, 2003; Smallbone & Welter, 2006, pp 41-42).

6. Government Role in Developing Education and Training for Entrepreneurship

In order to nurture entrepreneurial spirit from an early age, there will be a need to impart knowledge about business, particularly at secondary and university levels, to encourage entrepreneurial initiatives by youngsters and to develop training programs for small enterprises.

- **Cheaper and faster start-up**

Company start-ups will become cheaper and faster, particularly through the use of online registration.

- **Better legislation and regulation**

There will be a reduction in the negative impact of national bankruptcy laws and new regulations on small enterprises. It will be made easier for small enterprises to use administrative documents and they will not have to apply certain regulatory obligations.

- **Availability of skills**

Training institutions will deliver skills adapted to the needs of small enterprises and will provide lifelong training and consultancy (Sunje, 2006).

- **Improving online access**

Public administrations will be urged to develop online services for their dealings with enterprises.

- **Getting more out of the single market**

The Member States and the European Commission will complete the single market so that enterprises can derive the maximum benefit from it. At the same time, national and Community competition rules will have to be vigorously applied (Šunje, 2006).

- **Taxation and financial matters**

Tax systems will need to make life easier for enterprises. Access to finance (risk capital, structural funds) will need to be improved (Šunje, 2006).

- **Strengthening the technological capacity of small enterprises**

Efforts will be made to promote new technologies, implement the Community patent and facilitate access to research programs which are more focused on commercial applications. Inter-firm cooperation and cooperation with higher education institutions and research centers will be encouraged (Šunje, 2006).

- **Successful e-business models and top-class small business support**

Enterprises will be encouraged to adopt best practices. Business support services will be developed (Šunje, 2006).

- **Develop stronger, more effective representation of SMEs' interests at Union and national level**

Solutions aimed at representing small enterprises within the Member States and the European Union will be reviewed. National and Community policies will be better coordinated and evaluations will be carried out with a view to improving the performance of small enterprises.

An annual report on the implementation of the Charter will appear in the spring of each year (Šunje, 2006).

7. SMEs Conditions in Mexico, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland

In the case of Mexico, roughly 50% of the population is in the "extralegal sector." The Russians call it the "shadow economy," in Kazakhstan they call it the "black market," and many people refer to the "gray economy" or the "informal economy." In Mexico that is approximately 50% of the population working full time. Other people work in the extra legal sector part of the time and the legal sector part of the time, so about 80% of the Mexican population works at least part of the time in the extralegal sector. Thus, only 20% of the Mexican working population is fully legal. So if somebody asks whether the flow of Mexicans or Peruvians to the United State will go down in the near future, the answer is "no." Why? It will keep going up because this is the only place nearby where you can make 48,000 pins with 10 people. How important is SME to Mexico, how valuable? There are 11 million buildings in Mexico— which are not on the official records. There are about six million enterprises and SMEs and families that

are producing things that are outside the legal system. The total value of their assets, the slums, the little houses, and other things, is about \$315 billion. How much is \$315 billion to Mexico? It is roughly seven times the value of Mexico's total oil reserves. In other words, the real capital, the real potential for Mexico is not its oil or natural resources. Consider the Saudis. For the Saudis, the majority of the population is not participating in the division of labor, and they don't have enough property rights. That is one reason why their GNP per capita is continually decreasing regardless of how much oil the Saudi Arabia has. On the other hand, some of the wealthiest countries in the world don't have many natural resources. Switzerland doesn't grow its own cocoa and doesn't produce most of its own milk for its chocolates. Nor does it make the steel from which its watches and turbines are made. The same is true for the Japanese. Rather, their success is built upon their institutional system and good laws to enforce property rights (De Soto, 2006).

8. Government's Role in Entrepreneurship

It is obvious that, encouraging entrepreneurship is an absolutely essential role of any government concerned with the future economic health of their country. It is no surprise to see a strong correlation between economic growth and the ease of doing business in a country. This is not a statement about political systems. It has been seen that non-democratic governments are sometimes even more successful at understanding the power of capitalism; for example Singapore and what is happening in China, Vietnam, etc.

With the mobility of people and ideas today, countries need to compete for commerce. Why would anyone choose to set up a business in Brazil where it takes 18 bureaucratic steps and 152 days to get the company officially registered if they had the option to incorporate in Canada where it takes only 1 step and is completed in 1 day? Why set up a company in France when you will be financially punished to the point of bankruptcy if you need to fire someone? Why doing business in the Middle East is really difficult? Of course not all ideas and people are as mobile as others. Even so, bureaucracy, corruption, labor laws, etc. are all inhibiting entrepreneurship and thus standards of living across the globe.

In the interest of their domestic economies, politicians must take an active role in making the reforms needed to help fuel entrepreneurship (The Good Entrepreneur, 2008).

9. What should Government Do for Enhancing Society's Entrepreneurship

Education and Training

Education is a deciding factor in shaping the life, furthering the values people wish to preserve and maintaining the success of the economy. Access to education and training are keys to fostering an entrepreneurial spirit. Pro-

Professional and lifestyle choices are strongly influenced by socialization processes in which schooling plays an important role. It should be noted that for women, entrepreneurship and start-up companies to remain constantly innovative, independent and creative thinking should be supported (Entrepreneurship, 2006).

Subsection Parts of What the Government Should Do for Enhancing Entrepreneurship:

- Draw up educational curricula for all levels of schooling that offer equal opportunities for boys and girls in selected fields of study, particularly in the technology field and in entrepreneurship.
- Formulate training programs for teachers to promote female entrepreneurship thus fostering this culture for women as well as men.
- Develop training programs that are flexible, inexpensive and not overly time-consuming to accommodate people's multiple responsibilities and varied schedules including on-line training courses.
- Encourage training programs focused on devising business and marketing plans, negotiating contracts, filing for business licensing and completing tax documentation.
- Encourage the private and public sectors to establish mentor programs for citizens to introduce them to the intricacies and challenges of starting and running a business, to equip them with the skills to solve problems, and to play an ongoing advisory role.
- Encourage and support financial literacy programs.
- Ensure that all receive education in a language that can be applied to international business.
- Consider reserving a certain percentage of E-MBA program enrolment.

Social Recognition

Stringent social traditions and cultural values routinely impede opportunities for entrepreneurship. Moreover, in many countries, women bear the double burden of professional and household responsibilities, which often constitute a barrier to women's entrepreneurship and affect their business performance.

Subsection Parts of What the Government Should Do for Enhancing Entrepreneurship:

- Create a healthy environment in which citizen's creativity, risk-taking and economic independence is valued and encouraged.
- Provide women equal access to occupations traditionally held by males.
- Establish incentive mechanisms to encourage people to put their business ideas into practice by ensuring that they receive benefits including child-care assistance, healthcare, and legal protections.
- Enhance public awareness of people's participation and contributions to, economic development by promoting their success stories through seminars and media events, thus respecting women as positive role models.
- Create annual awards to honor outstanding entrepreneurs.

- Promote network-building and information exchange among entrepreneurs including conferences, on-line data bases and women's business development centers to create opportunities for the expansion of entrepreneurs' businesses domestically and internationally.
- Host events and competitions that support innovative ideas and business plans, creating incentives for women to execute their entrepreneurial visions.
- Recognize the invaluable contributions that women-owned businesses provide in the form of business and services to their local economies such as by providing tax incentives, procurement opportunities and sponsorship of local-level campaigns promoting women's entrepreneurship.

Access to Technology

Advancements in technology, particularly in information and communication technologies (ICTs.); have introduced new opportunities that fundamentally alter the way business is conducted globally. However, in many economies women face serious obstacles in accessing new ICTs due to inequalities in education and training often resulting in a gender imbalance within different industries.

Subsection Parts of What the Government Should Do for Enhancing Entrepreneurship:

- Support access to Internet technology for entrepreneurs.
- Provide access and encourage entrepreneurs to use Information and Communications Technologies to improve technical skills and knowledge.
- Foster the utilization of on-line training programs for entrepreneurs.
- Endorse entrepreneurs' optimal use of the Internet to harness e-commerce possibilities while reducing sales, marketing and purchasing expenses.
- Promote online databases and portals to gather and share entrepreneurs' knowledge and expertise with others.

Access to the Market

Vital to the growth of entrepreneurship and start-up companies is entrepreneurs' access to the market. This access can be obtained by leveraging the collective power of consumers. In order to do this, however, women must be able to identify what their respective markets are, who makes up their customer base and to then create demand for their products and services. Without equal opportunity to access both national and international markets, businesses will not be able to sustain continued expansion and competitiveness.

Subsection Parts of What the Government Should Do for Enhancing entrepreneurship:

- Identify potential strategic alliances between government, business and academia and enhance and support entrepreneurship.
- Ensure that women-owned businesses have equal access to bidding for government contracts and establish government goals for women businesses in the award of these contracts.

- Promote tradeshows for entrepreneurs as a means to gain broader access to the marketplace.

Financial Support

Obtaining funding remains a major challenge to women entrepreneurs who hope to start their own businesses. This challenge results from a lack of awareness of financing possibilities and gender discrimination on the part of financial intermediaries and institutions. It is particularly important to consider the availability of private sources of funding and additional services when assessing the appropriate role of government in the provision of debt and equity capital.

Subsection Parts of What the Government Should Do for Enhancing entrepreneurship:

- Improve the channels of funding and remove any gender-related barriers that limit entrepreneurs' access to funds to include bank regulations on lending.
- Promote the establishment venture forums to provide entrepreneurs with resources, training and expanded access to angel and venture financing.
- Integrate technical and money management skill requirements into financial assistance programs.
- Establish government policies and programs, and support organizations, that offer funding and other resources for women-owned, small and medium and micro-enterprises.
- Encourage entrepreneurs to build their business credit histories to better position themselves for loan opportunities.

Policy and Legal Infrastructure

In this era of globalization, alignment must exist between those tasked with policy formulation and the subordinate agencies and departments charged with the day-to-day execution of that policy. Legal mechanisms must also be in place to enforce policies that discourage gender discrimination and that protect women entrepreneurs' abilities to establish and grow their businesses.

Subsection Parts of What the Government Should Do for Enhancing Entrepreneurship:

- Pass laws that eliminate gender discrimination.
- Develop a regulatory and legal framework that enhances women's access to financing, technology, information and markets.
- Ensure that there is policy tailored for micro-enterprises and the self-employed.
- Establish and strengthen non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and non-profit organizations (NPOs) that serve as intermediaries between business and government.
- Establish and maintain a statistics database on women-owned businesses that includes a record of their past performance in order to measure women's contributions to economic

10. Conclusions

As entrepreneurship is not solely seen as connected to economic progress but is more and more related to society, other studies have examined how entrepreneurship affects practices of living and everyday life. New organizations—through the new entrepreneurial products and services and the new combinations they produce—have a strong impact on how people's lives take form and how major aspects of society become transformed. From the automobile to the mobile phone, from the pencil to the personal computer, each of these new devices has had enormous implications for how transport, communication, writing, and work have been produced and practiced (Steyaert, 2007). During the process of entrepreneurship the role of government is really vital so the governors should apply such strategies that can foster entrepreneurship ability and talents among people in the society to lead in economic development of the society.

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